Annual Factory Report of the Presidency of Bombay, 1934, including a Note on the Administration of the Bombay Maternity Benefit Act

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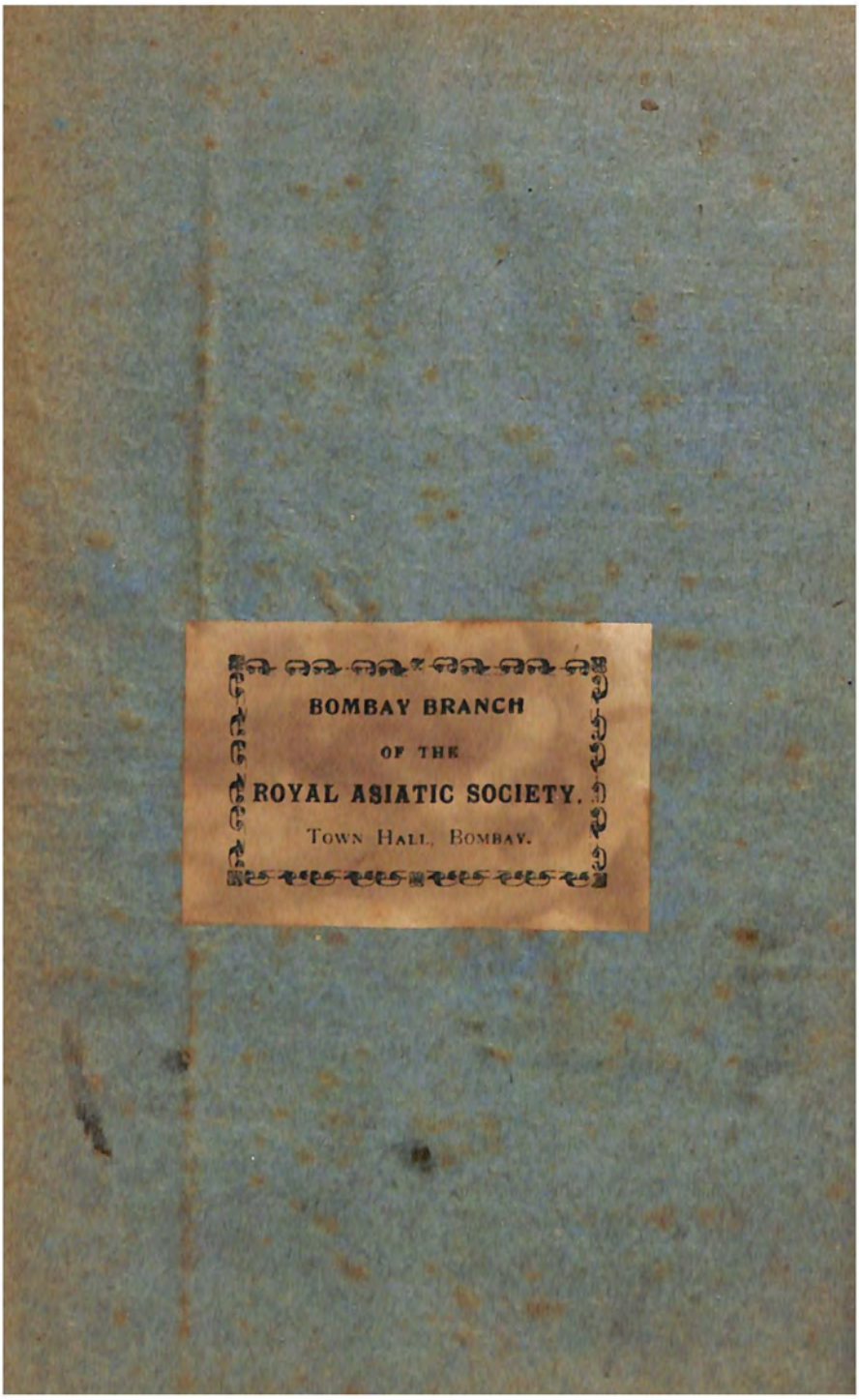

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OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR,
FACTORY DEPARTMENT, SECRETARIAT :

Bombay, 29th May 1935.

From

J. F. GENNINGS, ESQUIRE, C.B.E., Bar-at-Law,
Commissioner of Labour
(Factory Department) ;

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

To

THE CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
Political and Reforms Department.

Subject.—Annual Report on the Administration of the Indian Factories Act in the Bombay Presidency for the year 1934.

Sir,

I have the honour to forward the Factory Report for the year 1934, which includes a note on the working of the Maternity Benefit Act.

2. There was an increase of 32 factories during the year as compared with an increase of 16 in the previous year. No fewer than 24 new ginning and pressing factories were erected in Sind in the areas irrigated by the Sukkur Barrage. In Bombay City a number of small factories manufacturing articles hitherto imported have been started and it is possible that the loss to the City's industries caused by the reduction in the number of cotton mills will, to some extent, be made up by new industries. The returns show a further decline in the number of textile mills in Bombay City and a slight increase in Ahmedabad, but it is probable that next year's figures will show an increase in Bombay City as a number of closed mills have been reopened.

3. The number of operatives employed in all industries shows an increase of 19,000 or 5·3 per cent. more than in the previous year. As I pointed out in last year's report, the figures for 1933 were not satisfactory as returns had not been received from a group of mills that went into liquidation but who were known to have employed during the year over 10,000 hands. A safer basis for comparison would therefore be with 1932 and, if these years are compared, 1934 shows a fall of 14,000. If, however, the textile group is excluded, it will be found that, as compared with 1933, almost all groups of factories show an increase in the number of operatives

employed by them. This is perhaps the best indication of gradually improving industrial conditions. Sugar factories form the most striking instance of increase in the numbers of operatives employed. From a total of 330 in 1932 and 601 in 1933 the figure has risen to 1,538 in 1934.

4. The number of women employed shows a slight decrease over the previous year, the number of children being about the same. The percentages for both women and children employed are the smallest since 1920. This may be due to the enforcement of the Maternity Benefit Act as well as to the fact that male labour can be got very cheaply. Another factor that would affect the percentage of women employed to men is that, owing to the provisions of the Factories Act women cannot be employed at night. The number of mills working night shifts has materially increased and, where night shifts are employed on processes which are performed by women in a day shift, men have to be employed for the night hours.

5. The total number of accidents recorded was 6,004 as against 5,390 in the preceding year, the number of persons injured being 6,033 as against 5,425. It is difficult to ascribe this increase to any particular cause. Increased employment would certainly be one, but night shift working and the general strike in Bombay City probably contributed, owing to the fact that less experienced workmen would be employed.

6. The full-time Inspectors instituted 634 prosecutions as compared with 359 in the previous year, the fines realised totalling over Rs. 15,000 as against Rs. 8,309 in the preceding year. *Ex-officio* Inspectors instituted 16 cases as against 4 in the previous year. The contract system adopted by a number of mills for certain of their processes and the endeavours of some mills to work their machines for 11 hours, although labour only worked 10, were partly responsible for this increase. Mills have however found that if the machinery is not closed down altogether and the recess taken simultaneously by all the hands employed, piece-workers will endeavour to cut their recess hours short in order to keep up their production. To the Factory Department the system of sending out half the operatives for one hour and the other half for the next hour causes a good deal of trouble owing to difficulties of checking and, as I say, the mills who have tried it have not found it satisfactory.

7. Welfare work continues to show some progress, but no real advance can be hoped for until industry generally is making more profits.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. F. GENNINGS,

Commissioner of Labour.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1934.

I—Factories and their Inspection.

The number of factories subject to the control of the Factories Act increased from 1,868 to 1,900. 136 factories were added to and 104 were removed from the register. There was the usual ebb and flow in the seasonal factories and in those on the border line of the legal qualification, but 24 new factories connected with the cotton ginning and pressing industry were erected in Sind to cope with the increased crop in the areas irrigated by the Sukkur barrage. These factories were, under the provisions of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, constructed according to plans approved by the Inspector, and are all of liberal dimensions, whilst measures have been taken to prevent the careless admixture of kappas and cotton in the ginning process.

A few mills in Bombay closed and the machinery was sold. In two of the mills, a series of factories have been started and several of these are concerns of a pioneer nature. A large soap factory was opened on Port Trust land in Bombay.

The number of working factories was 1,678 compared with 1,610 in the previous year. Of these, 873 were perennial and 805 were seasonal. 230 of the perennial, and 682 of the seasonal, i.e. 54 per cent. of the total working factories, were connected with the cotton industry. In 1927, 61 per cent. of the working factories were connected with the cotton industry. The diminution in the percentage is indicative of the wider range of industry in the Presidency.

2. The number of operatives employed in all industries based on the annual returns received from the factories, and including a weighted average of the operatives working on night shifts in the textile mills was 375,833 compared with 356,827 last year. The figures of employment shown in last year's report should be increased by 2,190 and credited to the textile industry of Ahmedabad where the weighted night shift average was not correctly given. There was an increase of 4,523 in the figures supplied by the Bombay cotton mills. After an allowance is made for the group of mills that closed towards the end of last year, and from which figures could not be obtained, there is a decrease of 6,244. The position however will be improved during the current year, since two mills are being re-conditioned and will restart soon. Ahmedabad again improved its position, and an increase of 5,606 in the cotton textile mills was reported. Night shift working fluctuated somewhat considerably, and the peak months in Ahmedabad coincided with the general strike in Bombay. Trading conditions have been undoubtedly difficult in the last few years and a settled policy in the industry is doubtless difficult to achieve, but some mills worked night shifts for short periods only, and this must lead to labour dislocation and unrest. A few mills have ceased night working in circumstances where one would have expected a more

liberal attitude from the Agents, and a Bombay mill, after a month's trial, suddenly stopped the night shift.

3. Statement No. VIII shows the usual details of inspections made by the whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors.

II—Sanitation.

4. The statutory limewashing and painting of factories has generally been observed although it was necessary to institute proceedings in a few flagrant cases of neglect. The disposal of trade waste from the Ahmedabad mills is still a difficult problem and the constant efforts of the Inspectors and the Managers are necessary to prevent insanitation in the mill compounds. Ahmedabad has developed industrially at a greater rate than the facilities provided by the Municipality. Sanitary facilities in most of the new factories are a very great advance on those of a decade ago.

III—Ventilation.

5. The effects of the Ahmedabad climate have, in the past, been neutralised in the Ahmedabad mills by the provision of ventilating, humidifying and cooling plants on which very large sums have been spent. Progress continues, and six mills provided air conditioning plants during the year. In most of the Ahmedabad mills, however, there is a distinct need for improvement in the sizing departments, and it is hoped to progress in this direction during the year. The Bombay mills have, owing to climatic and other differences, not felt the necessity of air conditioning on the lines of the up-country mills.

The General Manager of a group of mills however, who was familiar with the progress made in Ahmedabad, agreed to install a couple of underground gutters with external spray chambers and with fans of fairly high capacity whereby humidified and cooled air is blown into the weaving shed. The weavers and the departmental heads were so gratified with the all round improvement in working conditions and efficiency, that three further gutters, spray chambers and fans have been installed. The writer desires to record his appreciation of the facilities granted to him to utilise the mill for demonstration purposes. He is also indebted to the Superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company for permitting the conditioning plant in the Manchester mill to be similarly utilised. It is hoped that the current year will witness a considerable advance in the improvement of working conditions in several of the mills in Bombay on lines that have proved so successful elsewhere.

Ventilation, both general and local, in several other factories has been improved, and improved methods of dust removal in the metal polishing factories have been urged and will be provided shortly.

IV—Wages and Strikes.

6. A general strike occurred in the mill industry of Bombay and lasted for a few months. The disastrous results of the strikes in Bombay have been of concern to Government, the industry, and the public.

In the absence of authoritative trade unions, Government appointed a Labour Officer in September 1934 to represent the grievances of the workers to their employers. This appointment was made under the provisions of the Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934, which was passed by the Legislature and is designed to help in the prevention and settlement of strikes in the textile industry in Bombay City.

In Ahmedabad, a decision on the wages question where a cut in wages was proposed, was reached by conciliation, and the threatened general strike did not materialise, although strikes of short duration occurred in several mills towards the close of the year. Full details of the strikes occurring in industry are published monthly in the *Labour Gazette*.

The general demand for agricultural labour in Sind has apparently led to an increase in the wages of factory workers.

V—Employment of Women and Children.

7. The following table shows the number of women and children employed in the last five years :—

Year.	Women.			Children.		
	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.	Bombay.	Mofussil.	Total.
1930	31,404	46,561	77,965	83	4,306	4,389
1931	29,459	44,018	73,477	100	3,741	3,841
1932	29,916	44,061	73,977	114	2,678	2,792
1933	22,456	43,702	66,158	62	2,050	2,112
1934	22,195	43,748	65,943	44	2,103	2,147

Biennial figures of the total operatives employed since 1920, together with the percentages of men, women and children are shown below :—

Year.	Total employees.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Percentage total.		
					Men.	Women.	Children.
1920	338,758	258,489	64,834	15,435	76·4	19·1	4·5
1922	360,518	279,608	67,518	13,392	77·6	18·6	3·8
1924	354,853	272,395	72,679	9,779	76·9	20·4	2·7
1926	382,255	294,073	81,104	7,078	77·0	21·2	1·8
1928	356,083	275,808	75,092	5,183	77·5	21·0	1·5
1930	370,704	288,350	77,965	4,389	77·8	21·0	1·2
1932	389,647	312,878	73,977	2,792	80·4	18·9	0·7
1934	375,833	307,743	65,943	2,147	81·9	17·5	0·6

The 1922 amendments with the raising of the age limit of children led to a considerable diminution in the employment of this class. There was

consequently an increase in the volume of employment for women. The percentage of women employed last year is the smallest since 1920, and it would appear that the Maternity Benefit Act of 1929 has not been without some influence in this direction. Although the total number of persons employed in all industries in 1934 was 19,006 more than in the preceding year, women employment fell by 215, despite an increase of 676 in the seasonal industries which employ a high percentage of women.

8. Irregularities in 5 factories regarding child labour and in 12 factories regarding the employment of women were countered by prosecutions and the imposition of Rs. 1,414 by way of fines.

VI—Fencing of Machinery.

9. On the whole, the fencing of machinery has not deteriorated during the depression of the last few years. Managers of the large factories are generally alive to the statutory requirements, and are often willing to go beyond them. It has required the exercise of a great deal of patience and frequent visits to ensure the guarding of machinery in several of the new factories, some of which have been started by persons formerly unconnected with industry. The need for engaging competent managers and engineers is not always appreciated. Considerable difficulty is also experienced in the smaller factories, partly due to economic difficulties, and partly to a lack of knowledge on the part of occupiers and managers who have frequently little experience of factory dangers.

It was necessary to institute proceedings against 27 factories for breaches of the safety requirements of the Act. 34 convictions, with fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 250 resulted.

VII—Accidents.

10. The severity classification of accidents in the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Number of persons injured.				Average per 100 operatives employed daily.
	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
1930	42	1,256	5,156	6,454	1·70
1931	36	1,261	4,901	6,198	1·62
1932	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	1·43
1933	38	1,329	4,058	5,425	1·48
1934	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	1 60

The classification by "cause" is shown in the following table :—

Cause.	Fatal.	Serious.	Minor.	Total.
I—Machinery—				
(*a*) Prime movers	2	10	16	28
(*b*) Transmission machinery—				
(1) Mill gearing, shafts, pulleys.	1	13	13	27
(2) Belts	8	63	81	152
(*c*) Lifting machinery—				
(1) Hoists	1	7	4	12
(2) Other lifting gear ..	..	7	7	14
(*d*) Working machinery—				
(1) Textile machinery—				
(*a*) Blow room machinery .	2	66	20	88
(*b*) Carding machinery ..	..	74	57	131
(*c*) Drawing machinery ..	..	32	11	43
(*d*) Speed frames ..	..	46	23	69
(*e*) Spinning machinery ..	..	45	51	96
(*f*) Looms	..	175	307	482
(*g*) Calendars ..	..	18	10	28
(*h*) Unclassified textile machinery.	3	138	138	279
(2) Machine tools ..	1	37	231	269
(3) Miscellaneous unclassified machinery.	1	87	64	152
II—Transport—				
(*a*) Rolling stock on lines ..	2	10	10	22
(*b*) Rolling stock not on lines ..	..	4	6	10
III—Persons falling—				
(*a*) From altitudes	1	72	104	177
(*b*) Into excavations, pits etc. ..	1	10	19	30
(*c*) On level	2	42	95	139
IV—Falling objects—				
(*a*) Handled by injured person ..	3	161	543	707
(*b*) Not handled by injured person .	4	22	80	106
V—Hand tools (including chips and particles set in motion by them)—				
(*a*) In hands of injured person ..	..	81	834	915
(*b*) In hands of other person ..	..	3	43	46
VI—Electricity	3	1	11	15
VII—Poisons, corrosive substances and occupational diseases.	..	12	36	48
VIII—Explosions and fires—				
(*a*) Boiler and steam pressure equipment.	..	..	..	..
(*b*) Other explosions	..	1	1	2
(*c*) Fires	2	2	1	5
(*d*) Hot substances and flames ..	2	32	166	200
IX—Miscellaneous—				
(*a*) Heat prostration	..	..	1	1
(*b*) Stepping on or striking objects .	..	29	218	247
(*c*) Others	2	227	1,235	1,464
Total ..	41	1,527	4,436	6,004

There was an increase of 614 in the number of accidents reported, and an increase from 1·48 to 1·60 in the rate per 100 persons employed. The increase is partly due to increased employment, to fluctuations in night shift working, and to the dislocation caused by the general strike in Bombay. A greater use of machinery is also partly responsible together with the development of new industries whose dangers are not always known or appreciated. The increase is also probably partly due to the fact that Inspectors have not been able to devote as much time to accident prevention as was formerly the case.

VIII—Prosecutions.

11. 634 cases were instituted against 94 factories by the full-time Inspectors. Convictions resulted in all except 8. The fines ranged from Rs. 2 to Rs. 250 and totalled Rs. 15,199. A few cases are pending. The cases pending from last year resulted in 40 convictions.

There was an increase in irregularities in the employment of labour engaged on the bleaching of cloth in the Ahmedabad mill compounds. Most of this labour is employed by contractors who have endeavoured to secure the former level of profits with reduced rates by overworking labour. The Inspector has been vigilant in detecting abuses, and the imposition of satisfactory fines should assist in preventing what would otherwise result in an exploitation of labour.

A couple of mills in Ahmedabad experimented with recess systems whereby the operatives were supposed to be given their hour's interval at different times. The schemes proved to be paper schemes only, were found impracticable, and were dropped. Possibly the imposition of fines of Rs. 1,200 and Rs. 800 helped the Agents to arrive at this decision. It seems doubtful whether the slight gain in production resulting from such systems will outweigh the difficulties over damaged material and bad work, and the general unsettling effect on labour.

Sixteen cases against 6 factories were instituted by the *ex-officio* Inspectors. One resulted in an acquittal.

13. *Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act.*—The owners of a ginning factory were prosecuted for non-submission of plans as required by section 9 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act and were convicted. One case is pending.

IX—Housing.

14. About 300 tenements were constructed by the Ahmedabad Millowners' Housing Society during the year as the first instalment of their agreement with Government and the Municipality to erect 1,000 tenements within a period of three years. The Labour Union also increased by 20, the 60 tenements previously built. These represent the most notable addition to the housing of factory hands, although most of the new ginning factories in Sind have provided accommodation for their permanent staffs.

A few seasonal factories in Gujerat, at the urge of the Inspector, improved the facilities provided for their labourers.

X—General.

15. *Welfare work—Crèches.*—A review of the position was given in last year's report. Apart from a few exceptions, the standard has improved. Three mills in Ahmedabad built crèches during the year, whilst the mills in Jalgaon, Amalner, Dhulia, Poona, Gadag, and Barsi have also recognised their value. The position in Bombay City was again affected by the general strike and considerable attention was paid by the Lady Inspector to restart the créches after the mills had restarted. Improvements have been effected in a few of them, and in December an average of 442 infants were being cared for. Women are being educated regarding the evils of opium drugging and in Bombay the mothers of 228 infants stopped the practice whilst 24 infants were not introduced at all to the pernicious "bal goli". Formerly about 98 per cent. of the infants of mill women were regularly opium drugged. The crèches, combined with the Maternity Benefit Act, and the development of maternity homes by private philanthropy, by the Municipality, and by the Infant Welfare Society aided by Government, have effected remarkable changes in the last ten years and a high percentage of the infants born to mill women in Bombay start life in maternity homes, whilst many infants are carefully looked after in the mill crèches whilst their mothers are at work. An effort is being made to establish crèches in the Bombay mills that have not recognised their value, and the results will probably appear in the course of the current year.

16. *Safety First.*—Monthly articles on accidents and their prevention are sent to the organs of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, the Labour Union, Ahmedabad, and the Safety First Association. Safety Committees have been consistently advocated by the inspectorate and about 35 are now functioning in the factories of the Presidency. Without progress on such lines, it is almost impossible to expect a very material reduction in accidents. Most of the Bombay Committees have been addressed by the writer with the object of explaining both the need for, and the value of Safety First principles in industry.

17. The standard of the so-styled hotels in the Ahmedabad mills has improved, and a great advance has been made by the mills of the E. D. Sassoon group. It was decided, as a result of a successful experiment in the Manchester Mill, where the Manager takes a keen interest in labour uplift, to undertake the provision of meals on a co-operative basis. Committees, on which the operatives are represented, have been set up in the mills. Dining halls have been built and it is possible for any operative to obtain a square meal prepared under hygienic conditions for a fraction over two annas. If imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, it is worth recording that an Agent of a mill, after seeing the system in the Manchester Mill, immediately converted a building into a dining room and established a similar system. Most of the Ahmedabad mills have provided dining sheds of varying standards and the two new factories in Sewri connected with the soap and oil industries have provided excellent dining accommodation.

18. *Debts.*—Debt redemption is definitely a welfare activity. A few co-operative credit societies have been started in mills where they did not formerly exist. Several of the mills of the E. D. Sassoon group have adopted a more forward policy. Debtor and creditor have been brought together, and it has been possible to liquidate the debts incurred at ruinous interest on terms favourable to the borrower and not unfair to the lender. An advance from the co-operative credit society is then made and it is possible for the borrower to get out of debt in a couple of years instead of having a mill stone round his neck for the rest of his life. The connection between debts and labour unrest is not sufficiently realised and the example above quoted ought to be multiplied a hundred fold. In one mill where a dishonest official connected with the credit society set back co-operative credit progress by a decade, the workers have, on their own initiative, re-established the credit society.

19. Welfare progress has been somewhat uneven, but particular mention of the Crown Mill is necessary. A co-operative credit society was commenced some time ago, a health exhibition was held during the year, a crèche and dining rooms have recently been started, whilst an air conditioning plant has been installed in the spinning department whereby the working conditions of the operatives have been very materially improved.

20. Recreational facilities are not very prominent, and it is hoped that the reduction in hours effected by the new Act will lead to developments in this direction. Mention of the excellent sports club run by the Khatav Makanji Mill should be made.

21. A considerable amount of open air bleaching is done in the mill compounds in Ahmedabad under fairly trying conditions. The mills contend that the erection of shelters would interfere with the bleaching process, but the writer is of opinion that the technical side of the argument has been unduly stressed, and he cannot view with equanimity a system that results in the exposure of the bleachers to a sun temperature of about 150° and to the inclemencies of the monsoon months.

The matter has been taken up with the Millowners' Association and with individual millowners, a few of whom have promised to erect suitable shelters.

22. Some of the Ahmedabad mills supply cool drinking water in the hot weather, and in some instances this is effected by passing the supply pipe through the cool chamber of the air conditioning plant. This development has been much appreciated by the operatives.

23. A few health exhibitions were held but it is hoped to increase this form of welfare activity in the current year.

24. Three mills in Bombay restarted operations under new agencies and a couple more are expected to restart shortly, after extensive reconditioning. The latter couple have agreed to equip the weaving sheds with air conditioning plants. One mill had decided to build a three-storied chawl parallel to the main mill building and a few feet away. This would have considerably interfered with the lighting and

ventilation of the mill proper and after this was pointed out, it was decided to limit the construction to a ground floor and a second storey on one-third of the frontage.

25. *Exemptions.*—21 short exemptions were granted to factories or small departments of factories during the year. In some cases the exemption was for one day only whilst in others technical difficulties justified the short temporary relaxations from the main provisions of the Act.

26. *Bombay Maternity Benefit Act.*—Returns were received from 414 of the 419 factories amenable to the Act. A feature of the year was the amending of the Act by the Legislative Council. The duration of benefit has been increased from seven to eight weeks, and the qualifying period from six to nine months. The flat rate of 8 annas a day has been retained in the principal cities, but in other areas the rate has been fixed at the average earnings, with a maximum of 8 annas a day.

A valuable change has been the introduction of a pre-maternity benefit of 4 weeks subject to safeguards. The women under the former system did not derive the maximum advantage from the benefit since it was usually drawn some months after the event. Efforts have been made by the Lady Inspector to acquaint the women with the advantages of the change, and publicity has been given to it in the organs of the Millowners' Association, Bombay, and the Labour Union, Ahmedabad. In Broach and Surat arrangements were made by the Lady Inspector whereby the women employed in the factories may obtain free medical certificates to enable them to draw the pre-maternity benefit.

The usual statistical information is appended.

A sum of Rs. 97,879-8-9 was paid by the factories to 4,123 women and 54 other persons. The benefits per 100 women were 9·3 compared with 6·2 in the previous six months.

It is satisfactory to be able to again state that employers in most of the large factories are guided more by the spirit than the letter of the law, and in several cases benefits are paid although there has been no legal obligation to do so.

27. The writer desires to acknowledge the satisfactory work performed by both the inspectorial and the clerical staffs. Mr. Phillips, who acted during his absence on leave, had additional work in connection with the Rules to be framed under the new Act which came into operation on January the 1st. It is hoped that the financial position will enable the Department to reach its former strength and to be increased to meet the additional responsibilities of the new Act.

FACTORY INSPECTION OFFICE,
SECRETARIAT:
Bombay, 28th May 1935.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

Bo-II Bk R 14—2

STATEMENT No. I.

Total of Working Factories.

—	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.
Perennial factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act	778	77	855
Perennial factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act	15	1	16
Seasonal factories as defined in section 2 (3) (a) of the Act	654	152	806
Seasonal factories notified under section 2 (3) (b) of the Act	1	...	1
Total ...	1,448	230	1,678
Total for the year 1933 ...	1,404	206	1,610
Total for the year 1932 ...	1,374	201	1,575

STATEMENT

Enumeration of

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.				
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	..	.....	...
Dockyards ...	1	...	.....	...
Engineering (General) ...	2	...	.....	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	.....	...
Gas works ...	...	...	.....	...
Mints ...	1	...	.....	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	.....	...
Printing presses ...	2	...	.....	...
Railway workshops ...	4	..	.....	...
Saw mills ..	...	...	.....	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	.....	...
Telegraphs ...	1	...	.....	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	1	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	6	1	.....	...
Total ...	17	2	.....	...
2. All other Factories.				
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	66	99	4	1
Textiles. Hosiery ...	1	5	.....	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	5	5	.....	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	1	...	.....	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	5	3	.....	...
Total ...	78	112	4	1

No. II.

Factories.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
...	3	2	2	...	4	1	2	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	4	2	3	...	7	8	2	1
8	2	5	5	1	...	1	11	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	3	6	5	1	...	1	11	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (General) ...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical generating and transforming stations. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas works ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mints ...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses ...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs ...	...	...	...	...	...
Water pumping stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
2. All other Factories.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) factories ...	...	2	...	4	...
Textiles. Hosiery ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	2	...	4	...

No. II—*continued.*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	7	7	8
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	22	21	24
3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	10*	10	10
3	...	...	6	2	5	...	...	...	...	62	61	65
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	210	212	208
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	247	247	237

* This figure includes two Government Seasonal Factories.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. *All other Factories*—continued.					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	17	...	.....	...
	Electrical engineering ...	7	...	.....	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	2	2	.....	...
	General engineering ...	25	2	.....	1
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	8	...	.....	...
	Metal stamping ...	21	1	.....	...
	Railway workshops ...	6	2	2	...
	Ship building and engineering.	2	...	.....	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery...	1	...	.....	...
	Tramway works ...	1	...	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	11	1	.....	...
	Total ...	101	8	2	1
Minerals and Metals—					
	Foundries ...	11	6	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	.....	...
	Total ...	11	6	.....	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	5	...	.....	...
	Coffee ...	1	...	.....	...
	Dairy produce ...	1	1	.....	1
	Flour mills ...	7	3	1	...
	Ice and aerated waters ...	11	...	.....	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	.....	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	.....	...
	Tobacco ...	1	...	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	6	...	.....	...
	Total ...	32	4	1	1
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	.....	...
	Chemicals ...	1	...	.....	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	24	6	.....	...
	Gas works ...	1	...	.....	...
	Matches ...	...	1	.....	...
	Oil mills ...	10	3	3	3
	Paints ...	1	...	.....	...
	Soaps ...	5	...	.....	...
	Miscellaneous ...	9	1	.....	...
	Total ...	51	11	3	3

No. II—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
...	2	1	2	...	1	2	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	...
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	3	2	...	4	6	3	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	7	...	...	1	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	8	1	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	11	9	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	14	12	9	1	...	1	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Sátára.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2.	*All other Factories*—continued.					
Engineering.	Coach building and motor car repairing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations.	...	...	...	...	3
	General engineering ...	2	...	...	1	...
	Kerosene tinning and packing.	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	...	4	...
	Ship building and engineering.	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel trunk, lock and cutlery .	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	2	...	...	5	3
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	1	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, biscuits and confectionery.	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	1	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	...
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas works ...	...	...	...	1	...
	Matches ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills ...	...	1	1	2	...
	Paints ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	1
	Total ...	...	1	1	3	1

No. II—*continued.*

Kánara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	19	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	3
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	10
...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	44	39
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	11
...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30	31	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	18	18	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	10
...	2	1	17	...	1	...	...	...	...	165	157	144
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	20	17
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	9	9	7
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	2
...	...	...	11	...	3	...	...	1	...	26	26	26
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1
...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	10	9	12
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	6
...	...	...	15	...	7	...	...	1	...	76	71	70
...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	31	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	48	46
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	11	12
...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	113	115

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. *All other Factories*—concluded.				
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills ...	1	...	.....	...
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	52	9	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	4	3	.....	...
Total ...	57	12	.....	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and Tiles ...	1	...	.....	...
Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	6	...	.....	...
Glass ...	1	...	.....	...
Saw mill ...	3	...	.....	...
Stone dressing ...	...	...	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	12	1	.....	...
Total ...	23	1	.....	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	.....	...
Tanneries ...	1	2	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	2	3
Total ...	1	2	2	3
Miscellaneous. — Canvas proofing ...	...	...	.....	...
Laundries ...	3	...	.....	...
Miscellaneous ...	21*	3	.....	...
Total ...	24	3	.....	...
Seasonal Factories. — Rice mills ...	...	...	.....	...
Gur factories ...	...	...	.....	...
Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi).	...	...	.....	...
Cotton Gins and Presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	57	51	20
Miscellaneous (Wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.).	...	...	.....	...
Total ...	...	57	51	20
Grand Total ...	395	218	63	29

* This figure includes 6 cotton presses and 3 cotton cleaning factories.

No. II—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	18	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	1	2	...	...	...	19	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	32
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	...	...	140	68	18	6	28	27
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	1	...	140	68	20	8	28	59
63	12	37	162	78	33	46	48	66

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Sátara.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.
2.	*All other Factories*—concluded.					
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and Tiles ...	...	1	...	...	1
	Carpentry and Cabinet-making.	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	1	...	...	1
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and Shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous.	Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Laundries ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories.	Rice mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi).	...	...	...	...	...
	Cotton Gins and Presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay).	...	28	49	89	...
	Miscellaneous (Wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.).	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	28	49	89	...
	Grand Total ...	2	33	50	102	5

No. II—*concluded.*

Kanara.	Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Lárkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	92	85
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	8
...	...	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	106	102	96
1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	7	8
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	3
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	12	12
1	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	34	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	4
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	8	9
...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	25	21
...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	23	24
...	...	6	...	16	7	...	...	8	45	84	84	88
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	37	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1
...	...	17	3	...	1	19	25	...	...	682	637	625
...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	4	3	4
...	...	23	3	16	11	19	25	9	45	805*	763	758
4	2	27	60	18	26	19	25	10	45	1,678	1,610	1,575

* This figure does not include two Government Seasonal Factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT

Average daily number of persons

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories.				
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	1,014	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	1,111	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations.	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...
Mints	710	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	706	...	...	...
Railway workshops	7,246	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	221	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	51	...	...
Miscellaneous	424	51	...	...
Total ...	11,432	102	...	...
2. All other Factories.				
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories ...	110,011	92,262	2,189	1,773
Textiles. Hosiery	101	933	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	937	142	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	672	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	296	47	...	...
Total ...	112,017	93,384	2,189	1,773

No. III.

employed by different Industries.

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholápur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	160	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	123	...	...	...
...	211	...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3,231	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	650	346	...	...	...
...	365	233	724	...	556	152	192	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	106	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...
...	576	233	768	...	1,366	3,958	192	10	...
1,762	201	4,807	5,800	2,497	...	911	17,405	...	...
...	...	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,031	804	4,882	5,800	2,497	...	911	17,405	...	...

STATEMENT

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kánara.
1. Government and Local Fund Factories—contd.					
Breweries and Distilleries ...	...	...	...	...	...
Dockyards	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering (general)	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical Generating and Transforming Stations.	...	...	...	...	...
Gas Works	...	...	...	...	...
Mints	...	...	...	...	...
Ordnance Factories	...	...	...	...	...
Printing presses	...	...	...	...	...
Railway workshops	...	...	...	...	...
Saw mills	...	...	...	...	143
Stone Dressing	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...
Water Pumping Stations ...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	143
2. All other Factories—contd.					
Textiles. Cotton (Spinning, Weaving and other) Factories.	2,978	...	3,272	...	...
Textiles. Hosiery	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Silk mills	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Woollen mills ...	...	...	...	...	...
Textiles. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,978	...	3,272	...	...

* This figure includes the number of
† These figures include weighted
‡ These figures include 2190 being accounted for in the figures for

No. III—*continued.*

Ratnagiri.	Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Nawábshah.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	196	186	176
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,014	1,144	1,056
...	...	371	...	110	...	...	...	...	1,715	1,602	1,409
...	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	289	273	549
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	710	483	468
...	...	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,092	3,309	3,336
...	...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792	1,705	1,732
...	...	16	17	1,362	...	...	...	...	10,863	11,200	12,267
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	138	132
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	211	68
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	157	139	137
...	...	83	...	37	...	...	...	...	695*	675	676
...	...	1,421	53	1,543	...	...	...	...	21,797	21,065	22,035
...	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	†245,300	††2,35,491	†2,70,308
...	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	1,134	860	802
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,285	1,488	1,451
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	1,024	962
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	406	342	257
...	...	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	250,000	239,200‡	2,73,780

operatives for two Government Seasonal Factories.
night average in Cotton Mills.
the weighted night shift average in the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills which was not
1933.

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.				
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	1,433	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	320	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations...	53	133	...	...
	General Engineering ...	2,040	76	...	39
	Kerosene tinning and packing	1,337	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	2,298	24	...	...
	Railway workshops ...	3,245	291	1,855	...
	Ship building and engineering	1,450	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	530	...	...	...
	Tramway Works ...	495	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	596	35	...	...
	Total ...	13,787	559	1,855	39
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	569	399	...	...
	Miscellaneous... ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	569	399	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery ...	272	...	...	...
	Coffee	50	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	29	43	...	125
	Flour mills	433	152	30	...
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	410	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...
	Sugar	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	33	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous... ...	342	...	...	...
	Total ...	1,569	195	30	125

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
22	...	...	...	...	...	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35	...	42	...	...
...	115	536	54	...	12	51	...	...	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	80	164	25	...	...
123	...	46	...	...	...	161	260	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
145	115	609	54	...	127	418	327	...	159
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	...	...
...	...	38	...	...	...	38	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	264	300	300	674	...
...	...	516	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	554	...	...	264	338	300	674	...

STATEMENT

	Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2.	*All other Factories*—contd.						
Engineering.	Coach Building and Motor Car repairing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical Engineering ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Electrical generating and transforming stations ...	...	...	...	135	...	...
	General Engineering ...	...	...	54	...	...	...
	Kerosene tinning and packing	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Metal stamping ...	...	...	...	...	...	32
	Railway workshops ...	...	...	3,037	...	...	...
	Ship building and engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Steel Trunk, Lock and Cutlery	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tramway works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	3,091	135	...	32
Minerals and Metals.	Foundries	...	...	17	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	17	...	...	...
Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Bakeries, Biscuits and Confectionery ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dairy produce ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Flour mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ice and Aerated waters ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	10	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,529	1,239	1,194
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320	166	133
70	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	568	496	499
...	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,607	3,438	3,230
...	713	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,050	2,086	2,249
...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	2,645	2,400	2,060
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,018	8,920	9,805
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,450	1,450	1,545
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530	500	520
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	567	530
...	148	...	...	...	...	...	...	806	414	382
70	1,554	...	22	...	...	...	...	23,098	21,676	22,147
...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	972	774
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	972	774
...	...	...	114	...	...	...	...	462	452	424
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	40	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197	163	131
...	626	...	91	...	...	7	...	1,339	1,145	1,236
...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	438	474	480
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,538	601	330
...	12	...	339	...	...	...	...	900	746	677
...	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	395	318	521
...	709	...	544	...	...	7	...	5,319	3,939	3,839

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. All other Factories—contd.				
Chemicals, Dyes, etc. — Bone and Manures ...	...	...	.....	.....
Chemicals ...	145	...	.....	.....
Dyeing and Bleaching ...	3,956	607	.....	.....
Gas Works	445	...	.....	.....
Matches	...	69	.....	.....
Oil mills	728	112	71	174
Paints	170	...	.....	.....
Soaps	579	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	540	48	.....	.....
Total ...	6,563	836	71	174
Paper and Printing. — Paper mills	110	...	.....	.....
Printing, Book-binding, etc.	5,117	302	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	112	56	.....	.....
Total ...	5,339	358	.....	.....
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass. — Bricks and tiles ...	115	...	.....	.....
Carpentry and cabinet-making	336	...	.....	.....
Glass	108	...	.....	.....
Saw mill	601	...	.....	.....
Stone dressing ...	...	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	482	50	.....	.....
Total ...	1,642	50	.....	.....
Process connected with Skins and Hides. — Leather and shoes ...	...	...	.....	.....
Tanneries	123	61	.....	.....
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	51	75
Total ...	123	61	51	75

No. III—*continued.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Suburban.	East Khándesh.	West Khándesh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	184	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	110	...	...	...	...	114	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
100	723	4,153	350	...	...	...	...	...	...
73	...	...	507	231	27	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
173	723	4,645	857	231	27	...	114	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	435	...	...	...
110	56	201	...	...	...	1,033	...	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
110	56	201	...	...	...	1,468	...	65	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	285	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	285	44	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	...	22	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	40	...	...	...	...	22	44	...

STATEMENT

Industry.		Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dharwar.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. *All other Factories*—contd.							
Chemicals, Dyes, etc.	Bone and Manures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chemicals	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dyeing and Bleaching ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gas Works	...	...	27	...	...	...
	Matches	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Oil mills	75	45	72	...	...	...
	Paints	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Soaps	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	52	...	...
	Total ...	75	45	99	52	...	...
Paper and Printing.	Paper mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Printing, Book-binding, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Process relating to Wood, Stone and Glass.	Bricks and tiles ...	65	...	...	270	15	...
	Carpentry and cabinet-making	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Glass	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saw mill	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stone dressing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	65	...	...	270	15	...
Process connected with Skins and Hides.	Leather and shoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanneries	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. III—*continued.*

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar & Párkar.	Náwábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkána.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
85	601	...	...	...	...	...	...	686	614	712
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	329	320	288
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,787	4,463	5,185
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	472	445	427
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,395	4,653	5,124
...	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,174	2,130	1,936
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	73	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	597	225	245
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	820	659	646
		...								
85	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,430	13,582	14,563
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	545	552	615
15	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,286	6,502	6,255
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	173	155
15	387	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,999	7,227	7,025
...	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	533	596
...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	353	330	266
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	393	714	606
...	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	660	563	506
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	624	517	466
40	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,690	2,657	2,440
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	46	105
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	246	247	263
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	152	254	214
...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	442	547	582

STATEMENT

Industry.	Town and Island of Bombay.	Ahmedabad.	Broach and Panch Mahals.	Kaira.
2. All other Factories—concld.				
Miscellaneous. Canvas proofing ...	...	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous. Laundries	130	...	.....	.....
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous ...	1,135	124	.....	.....
Total ...	1,265	124	.....	.....
Seasonal Factories. Rice Mills	...	...	.....	.....
Seasonal Factories. Gur Factories ...	...	...	.....	.....
Seasonal Factories. Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi)	...	...	.....	.....
Seasonal Factories. Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay)	...	3,147	4,450	1,096
Seasonal Factories. Miscellaneous (wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.)	...	...	.....	.....
Total ...	...	3,147	4,450	1,096
Grand Total ...	154,306	99,215	8,646	3,282

Industry.	Belgaum.	Bijápur.	Dhárwár.	Kolába.	Kanara.	Ratnagiri.
2. All other Factories—concld.						
Miscellaneous. Canvas proofing ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Laundries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. Rice mills	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. Gur factories ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. Bone mills (other than those in Hyderabad and Karachi)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. Cotton gins and presses (other than those in the Town and Island of Bombay)	1,277	1,970	3,916	...	...	...
Seasonal Factories. Miscellaneous (wool presses, Bhussa presses, etc.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,277	1,970	3,916	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	4,405	2,015	10,395	457	158	32

* This figure does not include the number of operatives for two Government Seasonal

† This figure includes 2,190 being the weighted night shift average in the Ahmedabad

No. III—*concluded.*

Surat.	Thána.	Bombay Sub-urban.	East Khán-desh.	West Khán-desh.	Násik.	Poona.	Sholapur.	Ahmednagar.	Sátára.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	393	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	65	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	581	...
...	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,693	...	...	8,681	5,237	1,171	264	1,143	925	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,693	90	...	8,681	5,237	1,236	314	1,143	1,506	...
5,173	2,364	11,557	16,160	7,965	3,020	7,710	19,547	2,299	159

Hyderabad.	Karáchi.	Dadu.	Sukkur.	Thar and Párkar.	Nawábsháh.	Upper Sind Frontier.	Larkana.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	130	118	140
...	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,704	1,259	776
...	52	...	...	...	...	..	...	1,834	1,377	916
220	...	143	142	...	...	99	459	1,128	911	1,049
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	631	730	861
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	140	80
2,176	96	...	170	2,899	2,905	...	...	44,216	42,715	39,457
...	...	...	88	...	...	24	...	112	89	99
2,396	96	143	400	2,899	2,905	123	459	46,177*	44,585	41,546
2,606	5,207	196	2,566	2,899	2,905	130	459	375,833	356,827†	389,647

Factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

Cotton Mills which was not accounted for in the figures for 1933.

STATEMENT No. IV.

Average daily number of persons employed.

Industry.	Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	Sind.	Total.	Total for the year 1933.	Total for the year 1932.
All Industries					
Adults—					
Male	294,576	13,167	307,743	288,557	312,878
Female	62,853	3,090	65,943	66,158	73,977
Total ...	357,429	16,257	373,686	354,715	386,855
Children—					
Male	1,273	505	1,778	1,703	2,321
Female	163	206	369	409	471
Total ...	1,436	711	2,147	2,112	2,792
Total, Average Daily Number.	358,865	16,968	375,833	356,827*	389 647
Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills.					
Adults—					
Male	204,775	24	204,799	192,960	218,598
Female	40,098	...	40,098	41,348	49,818
Total ...	244,873	24	244,897	234,208	268,416
Children—					
Male	909	8	917	1,063	1,643
Female	86	...	86	120	249
Total ...	995	8	1,003	1,183	1,892
Total, Average Daily Number.	245,868	32	245,900*†	235,491*†	270,308†
Seasonal Factories.					
Adults—					
Male	19,652	6,341	25,993	25,131	23,054
Female	17,102	2,474	19,576	18,900	18,071
Total ...	36,754	8,815	45,569	44,031	41,125
Children—					
Male	2	400	402	351	256
Female	...	206	206	203	165
Total ...	2	606	608	554	421
Total, Average Daily Number.	36,756	9,421	46,177‡	44,585	41,546

* These figures includes 2,190 being the weighted night shift average in the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills which was not accounted for in the figures for 1933.

† These figures include weighted night average in cotton mills.

‡ This figure does not include number of operatives for two Government Seasonal factories which are classified under "Government and Local Fund Factories".

STATEMENT No. V.

STATEMENT

Intervals, Holidays

Districts	Number of								
	Total	In which intervals are			In which holidays are		In which		
		Granted under			Granted on		For men		
		Section 21 (1) (a) (i)	Section 21 (1) (a) (ii)	Proviso to Section 21 (1) (a)	Sundays only	Weekly days and Sunday	Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	1,448	1,253	2	19	254	1,136	186	181	1,055
Sind ...	230	195	...	...	55	153	41	31	144
Total ...	1,678	1,448	2	19	309	1,289	227	212	1,199
Total Perennial ...	871	707	2	19	197	629	173	176	517
Total Seasonal ...	807	741	...	...	112	660	54	36	682
Total for the year 1933.	1,610	1,366	3	23	342	1,182	237	153	1,168
Total for the year 1932.	1,575	1,350	4	19	325	1,180	243	152	1,149

No. V.

and Hours.

Factories

normal weekly hours are					Exempted from	In which majority of operatives are exempted from	
For women			For children				
Not above 48	Above 48 and not above 54	Above 54	Not above 30	Above 30	Section 24 (*a*)	Section 21	Section 22
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
73	178	741	36	40	...	149	33
33	11	52	3	33	...	21	8
106	189	793	39	73	...	170	41
54	135	250	36	48	...	139	41
55	54	543	3	25	...	31	...
118	116	795	51	69	...	167	35
123	159	778	65	60	...	172	40

STATEMENT No. V—*concluded.*

Districts	Number of Factories—*contd.*				Remarks
	In which majority of operatives are exempted from—*contd.*				
	Section 26	Section 27	Section 28	Section 35	
1	19	20	21	22	23
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	31	31	62	265	Twenty-five factories did not furnish information.
Sind ...	...	...	6	13	Fourteen factories did not furnish information.
Total ...	31	31	68	278	Thirty-nine factories did not furnish information.
Total Perennial ...	...	...	37	277	Four factories did not furnish information.
Total Seasonal ...	31	31	31	1	Thirty-five factories did n t furnish information.
Total for the year 1933 ...	32	32	64	286	Fifty-one factories did not furnish information.
Total for the year 1932 ...	36	36	65	276	Thirty factories did not furnish information.

STATEMENT No. VI.

Accidents.

(Persons injured)

Districts	Fatal	Serious	Minor	Total	Remarks
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	36	1,461	4,340	5,837	
Sind	5	74	117	196	
Total ...	41	1,535	4,457	6,033	
Total Perennial ...	36	1,500	4,444	5,980	
Total Seasonal ...	5	35	13	53	
Total for the year 1933 ...	38	1,329	4,058	5,425	
Total for the year 1932 ...	37	1,331	4,204	5,572	

STATEMENT

Convictions under the Indian

Districts	Number of convictions			
	Employment and hours of work			Notices, Registers, and Returns
	General	Women	Children	
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	403	92	18	30
Sind	33	6	8	11
Total ...	436	98	26	41
Total Perennial ...	330	11	18	10
Total Seasonal ...	106	87	8	31
Total for the year 1933 ...	228	87	15	28
Total for the year 1932 ...	.....	.....	.....	.....

* This figure includes 40 convictions for 1933

No. VII.

Factories Act during 1934.

for offences relating to				Remarks
Safety	Health and Sanitation (including welfare)	Others	Total	
23	5	.....	571[106]	The persons convicted other than occupiers and managers, were as follows:—
11	1	.....	70[18]	One Finishing master, one Supervisor two spinning masters, one dyeing master, three Engineers, one coal contractor, eleven dhobi-ghat contractors, one assistant manager.
34	6	.....	641[124]	The figures in brackets show the number of persons convicted.
17	.....	.....	386[70]	
17	6	.....	255[54]	
36	5	1	400[85]*	
.....	.....	.....	338[95]	

decided subsequently, convicting 11 persons.

STATEMENT No. VIII.

Inspections.

(Whole-time and *ex-officio* Inspectors)

Districts	Number of factories inspected during the year				Not inspected	Grand Total	Remarks
	Once	Twice	Thrice	More than three times			
Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).	480	417	216	287	48	1,448	
Sind ...	70	75	44	24	17	230	
Total ...	550	492	260	311	65	1,678	
Total Perennial ...	168	246	171	267	19	871	
Total Seasonal ...	382	246	89	44	46	807	
Total for the year 1933.	451	687	225	220	27	1,610	
Total for the year 1932.	454	555	247	302	17	1,575	

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 28th May 1935.

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

STATEMENT ACCOMPANYING THE NOTE ON THE WORKING OF THE BOMBAY MATERNITY BENEFIT ACT, 1929, FOR THE ~~HALF~~ YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1934.

Statement showing the statistical information
benefits paid

Town or District.	Average number of women employed daily.	Number of women who claimed maternity benefits, section 6 (1).	Number of women who were paid maternity benefits for actual births.
Bombay	22,155	1,362	1,248
Ahmedabad	11,150	1,830	1,756
Viramgaum	282	32	27
Broach	709	78	59
Kaira	158	34	32
Surat	364	53	51
Thana	421	13	10
Bombay Suburban	2,619	177	167
East Khandesh	1,124	111	102
West Khandesh	583	19	19
Poona	116	.....	.....
Sholapur	4,080	535	473
Belgaum	20	.....	.....
Dharwar	912	101	91
Karachi	444	82	88
Total ...	45,137	4,427	4,123

Factory Inspection Office,
Secretariat :
Bombay, 28th May 1935.

in respect of the maternity in the year 1934.

Number of other persons who were paid maternity benefits section 7.	Total amount of maternity benefit paid.	Claims paid per 100 women employed.	Claims paid per 100 women employed in the half year ending 31st December 1933.	Remarks.
	Rs. a. p.			
10	23,780 5 0	5·7	3·5	
7	43,131 8 0	15·8	11·3	
.....	581 8 0	9·6	8·8	
.....	1,681 9 0	8·3	6·0	
.....	766 8 0	20·3	15·8	
.....	1,206 0 0	14·0	6·5	
.....	221 0 0	2·4	0·4	
.....	3,527 8 0	6·4	4·5	
1	2,192 8 0	9·2	4·8	
.....	329 1 0	3·2	0·7	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
35	11,286 9 9	12·4	7·2	
.....	.....	.....	.....	
1	2,223 0 0	10·1	7·2	
.....	1,952 8 0	19·8	17·0	
54	97,879 8 9	9·3	6·2	

T. W. JOHNSTONE,
Chief Inspector of Factories,
Bombay Presidency.

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